# 2015 Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) Results



Public Health and Wellness September, 2016

#### **Executive Summary**

In 2012 and 2015, Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness partnered with local hospitals to conduct Community Health Needs Assessment surveys. These surveys solicit opinions from community members about local health, health needs, and healthcare. Community members, key leaders and healthcare providers who serve the community were asked to complete surveys.

This report produces a nuanced picture of resident perspectives and community health needs in Louisville Metro, by comparing quantitative and qualitative results, comparing the opinions of community members to those of leaders and providers.



### **Key Findings**

1

•Leaders and providers rated dental care, mental health care, and substance abuse treatment as the most deficient services in Louisville Metro. Community residents agreed that these are priority high-need areas.

2

 Louisvillians prioritized improving elements of their environments, including better access to sidewalks, parks, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

3

•While still a significant factor to address, the high cost of healthcare and health insurance was much less of a barrier to care in 2015.

4

 Leaders and providers, along with community residents, agreed that primary care services would be more effective with more evening and weekend hours and improved providerpatient communication.

5

•Residents of Louisville Metro were concerned about very apparent inequities in access to resources across the city, especially inequities related to income and neighborhood.

6

•Louisville Metro residents, leaders, and providers agreed that improving health for the city will require community involvement and cross-sector collaboration.



### Background

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA) requires tax-exempt hospitals to conduct a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) and adopt an implementation strategy at least once every three years. While the IRS does not require local health departments to participate in the CHNA process, an approach lead by local health department represents a neutral voice that has a vested interest in an integrated, collaborative approach to improving health and healthcare across the county and for all people served by local hospitals.

By taking lead of the CHNA survey process, Louisville Metro Department of Public Health and Wellness is able to bring hospitals together to create and distribute one quality survey, align data collection activities with hospital and healthcare provider needs, and promote increased community engagement. Beyond the survey, a health department led approach also contributes to the creation of a strategy to address identified needs by allowing for a comprehensive, collaborative approach to health systems planning at the local level. This approach also reduces risk of service duplication and ensures broader reach of resources that benefit the community.



#### Development of Survey Tool

LMPHW invited representatives from the hospitals operating in Jefferson County to plan a collaborative approach to conducting the community health needs assessment

A workgroup was formed to develop the design and administration of the surveys (a survey for the general public and a survey for community leaders/healthcare providers)



#### **Data Collection Method**

- General Population Survey
  - Conducted April 6<sup>th</sup> June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015
  - Available in English and Spanish
  - Data collected by:
    - Distributing paper copies at hospitals
    - Online invites through the hospital and health department listservs
    - Online link posted on the LMPHW website
    - Invitations sent through a newsletter developed by LMPHW and its community partners



#### **Data Collection Method**

- Leaders/Providers/Physicians Survey
  - Conducted September 7<sup>th</sup> October 26<sup>th</sup> 2015
  - Data collected by:
    - Online invitations through hospital systems
    - Online invitations through a list of community partners curated by LMPHW
  - The surveys provided both quantitative and qualitative data, which is examined separately, before merging results for interpretation.



### Demographics

#### **General Population**

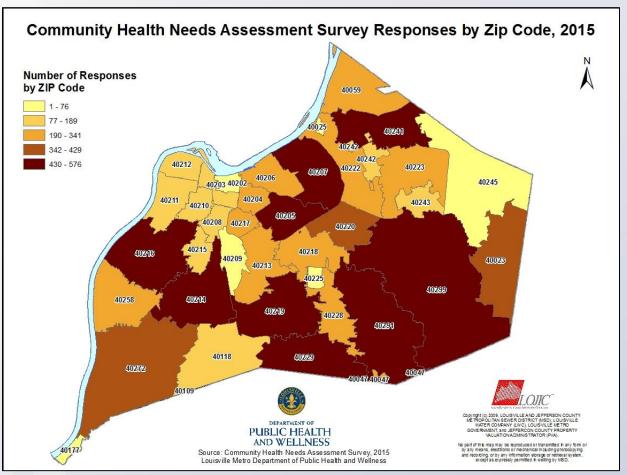
- n = 10,645
- 72% female
- 84 % White, 12% Black, and 4% other
- 98% respondents speak
   English at home
- 65% were 45 years of age or older

#### Leaders/Providers

- n = 215
- 60% female
- 87% White, 6% Black
- 96% respondents speak
   English at home
- 65% were 45 years of age or older
- 51% work in clinical setting



# General Population – Responses by ZIP Code





#### RESULTS



# Services Used By General Population (past year)

91%

Children
Vaccinated
at Doctor's
office

73%

Saw a Dentist



Saw their regular doctor



### Insurance Coverage In Louisville

General population - reports having insurance

99%

2015 BRFSS Data - % of Jefferson County residents who have insurance

93%

Leaders & Providers - believe their clients have insurance

89%



#### Use of Emergency Services

33%

Used an emergency room (past year)

20%

Took a child to an emergency room (past year)

13%

Use ER or urgent care as primary provider (past year)

29%

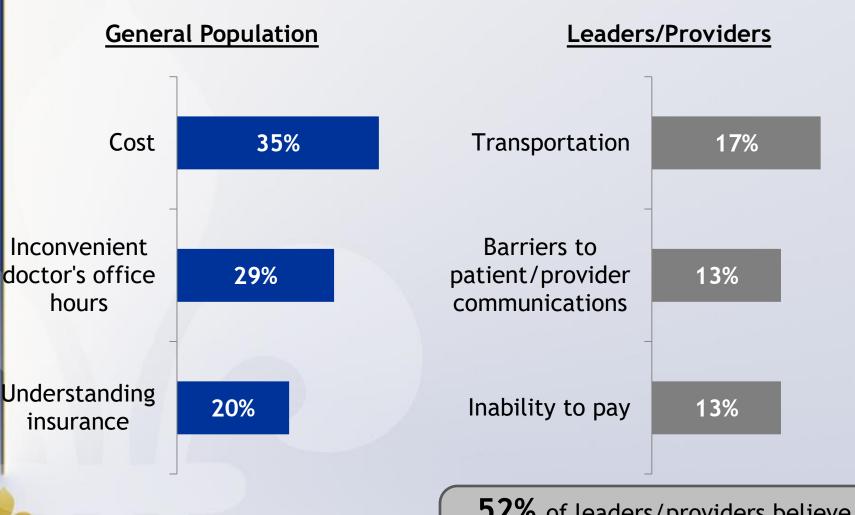
Because their regular doctor's office wasn't open

28%

The problem was too serious



### Top Barriers to Receiving Healthcare





**52%** of leaders/providers believe their clients have difficulty accessing the medical services they need.

#### Healthcare Needs In Community

Top 3 Individual Health Needs

**General Population** 

**Leaders/Providers** 

**Aging Population** 

Alcohol/Drugs

Obesity

Obesity

Alcohol/Drugs

Heart disease/Stroke



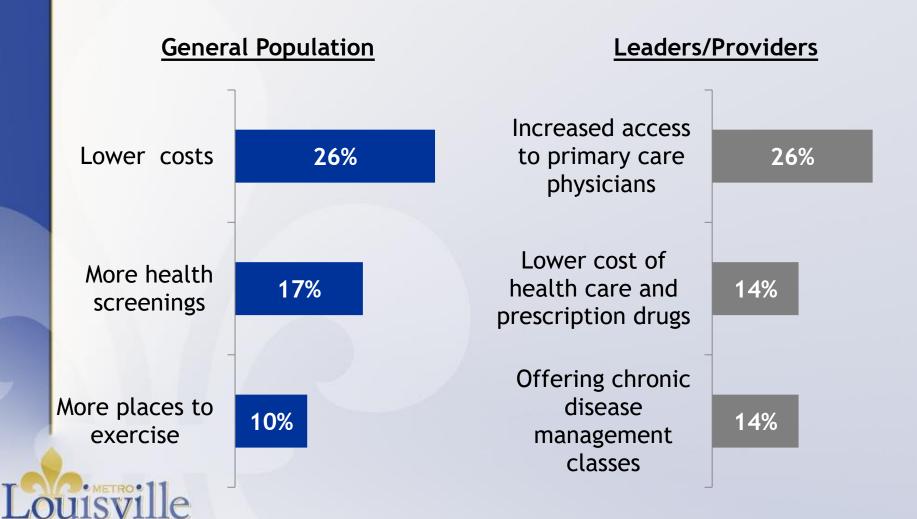
## General Population Healthcare Needs In Community

 Respondents had varying opinions of the biggest health problems in their community, depending on their neighborhood

		1st Health Problem	2nd Health Problem	3rd Health Problem	4th Health Problem	5th Health Problem
	West	Alcohol/drugs	Aging population	Obesity	Diabetes	Violent Crimes
	South West	Alcohol/drugs	Aging population	Obesity	Cancers	Heart disease and stroke
	Central	Aging population	Alcohol/drugs	Cancers	Obesity	Heart disease and stroke
	South East	Aging population	Alcohol/drugs	Obesity	Cancers	Heart disease and stroke
	East	Aging population	Obesity	Cancers	Heart disease and stroke	High blood pressure



### Best Ways to Address Health Needs



## Health Organizations in Louisville

Percent Who Believe Health Organizations in Louisville are Helping the People to be Healthy



General Population



Leaders/ Providers



### Most Helpful For Health Organizations To Do

#### **Leaders/Providers**

Easier access to health care services (flexible office hours, transportation, etc)

21%

Provide health coach/navigators

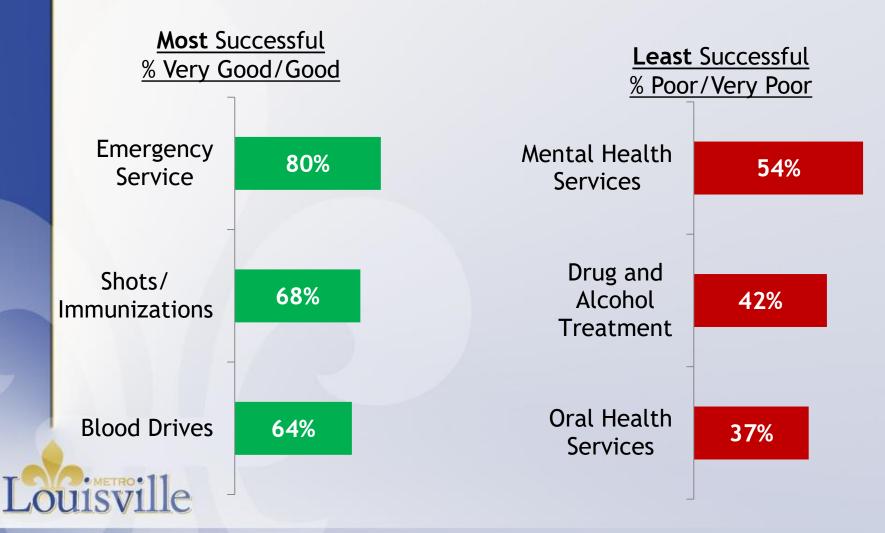
19%

More education or prevention programs

19%



# Leaders/Providers Opinion of Work in Louisville



### General Population Comments

2,444 comments were received

- Key issues emerging from comments:
  - Impacts of alcohol/drug addiction
  - Lack of affordable health care
  - Lack of accessibility of health care
  - Impacts of poor mental health
  - Wanting more access to fresh fruits/vegetables, sidewalks, exercise venues/programs



A call line for people who don't know how to find a doctor and don't know what insurance to use. I have elderly neighbors that have struggled to get help and haven't known where to go or how to pay.

I think the high cost is basically what stops most people from seeing a doctor. I know it is a huge factor for me. I can't afford to see my doctor let alone fill prescriptions, buy groceries and pay the bills. My income just doesn't stretch that far no matter what I do to try and make ends meet.

Accessibility

**Affordability** 



I see an increasing rise in heroin addiction. It has affected many of my friends and family.

The education needs to start in the doctor's office and hospitals where they're handing out pain pills, which are very addictive. Pain pill addiction leads to heroin addiction. Educate people on this!

Mental health is the elephant in the room no one wants to talk about.

"Normalize" seeking treatment for mental health & drug/alcohol use in order to reduce the stigmas attached to having these health [problems]

Alcohol/Drug
Addiction

Mental Health Care We eat a healthy diet in our household and we get a lot of exercise. We see the doctor regularly and address health issues in a timely manner. Everyone in Louisville should have the same opportunities, regardless of where they live or what their economic situation is. I don't think we are there yet, but it sounds like we are at least trying to understand and do something to improve the health of the entire community.

[...] include fresh fruits and vegetables on the commodity foods, educate elderly (especially shut-ins) about food resources that can be delivered to the home. Expand "kids kitchens" to other areas of Maybe the people making policy need more education and info. [...]



Physical activity/Healthy Eating

## NEXT STEP AND DISCUSSION

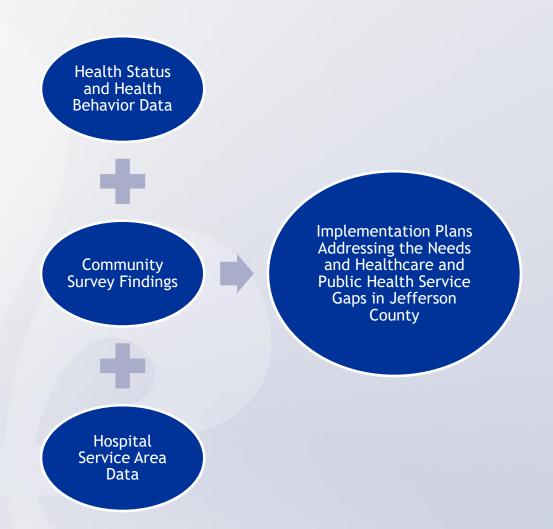


#### Next Steps

- Convene Hospital Leadership
- Determine what we can change in Louisville
- Develop and launch implementation plan
- Requires:
  - Commitment from healthcare community
  - Staffing resources to coordinate/manage



#### Develop Implementation Plans





#### Other References

Community Health Needs Assessment Guide:

http://www.healthylouisvillemetro.org/index.php?mod ule=CHNA&controller=index&action=index

